

# The Wilmington Post

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## WILMINGTON POST

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### A TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

HAMLET, N. C., Feb. 20.

A cyclone passed over the Carolina Central railroad near Polkton last night, destroying everything in its way. Large trees, houses and fences were strewn in every direction. Its course was east, passing Lillsville eighteen miles up the Pee Dee river. At Rockingham, it struck a village on the outskirts of the town, destroying fifteen houses, killing in its course twenty-three people and wounding many more. It is reported that several colored people were killed on the Pee Dee. From Rockingham, it still pursued an easterly course, passing between Maully and Keyser, on the Raleigh & Augusta railroad, destroying everything in its way.

A party from Lillington, in Harnett county, says that it passed near there, killing six persons. It was at one time in four miles of Hamlet. Hail accompanied the storm and was two and a half by two inches thick.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 20.

A storm accompanied by hail struck Chester, S. C., fifty miles south of here last night. The roofs of the bank and many stores were torn off. The Catawba Oil Mill, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches and many private dwellings were wholly or partly destroyed. Freight cars were blown from the track to the depot platform. The damage is estimated at \$50,000. The storm was very violent here and took the roof from Biddle's foundry.

### THE STORM IN WAKE.

The wind in the course of the storm last night reached a velocity of sixty miles per hour. At Roger's X Roads the house of George Biddle was blown down. He was crushed to death; his aged mother was struck on the head by a beam and made blind; her life is despaired of.

Near Cary every house on Mr. Sorrell's farm was blown down, and he was severely hurt, it is reported.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.

A special from Columbus, Miss., says: "A severe tornado passed through the lower portion of this county yesterday doing great damage to houses and dwellings. On some plantations not a single house was left standing. It is reported that one life was lost and many persons wounded."

MACON, GA., February 20.

A heavy wind, rain and hail storm was reported from 3 to 5 o'clock last evening in various sections of the state. The wires are down in many places, making it difficult to obtain details. No loss of life is yet reported in this vicinity. Considerable damage has been done to fences, forests and buildings.

ATLANTA, GA., February.

Reports reach here of a destructive cyclone passing from southwest to northeast along the western edge of the state, by Rome, Cove Spring, Carters and Jasper. At Cotton several school children were killed by a falling house. There have been several deaths at Cove Springs. Many persons were injured much property destroyed wherever the cyclone touched.

### Report of Capt. Gabrielson.

Capt. Eric Gabrielson, commanding the United States revenue steamer Dexter, has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the assistance rendered by that vessel to the wrecked steamer City of Columbus, off Gay's Head, on the 18th inst., full particulars of which have already been published, including the gallant conduct of Lieut. Rhodes in rescuing the two last bodies, which had been frozen to the rigging. The Dexter, with the assistance of the lifeboat from the shore, took from the wrecked steamer twenty-one persons, two of whom were dead when found, and two more of whom died after reaching the Dexter. Capt. Gabrielson says that the conduct of the officers and crew on this trying occasion was highly commendable, each performing his duty with alacrity and efficiency, and he especially commends to the consideration of the department First Lieutenant W. D. Roath, Second Lieutenant J. W. Rhodes, and Third Lieutenant C. D. Kennedy, as brave and exemplary in their conduct on this occasion; also First Assistant Engineer A. F. Rockefeller and Second Assistant Engineer C. W. Beckwith, both of whom were assiduous in their care and attention to the survivors.

### Meeting of the Union Veterans' Association.

At a meeting of the Union Veterans' Association, held on Monday evening last, the President, Col. G. L. Mabson, in substance, delivered the following address. We will not do the Colonel the injustice to attempt a full report of his excellent address, but let our readers fill the vacuum.

Col. Mabson, in substance, said that the organization of the 25th Army Corps was a grand event in the history of the negro in the late war, as the order issued on the banks of the James river by our gallant Weitzel, will show. Comrades, I will read it, for this is an original, handed to me on the field before the final fight which ended the war.

This order inspired us to fight, for we knew that our liberty was at stake. Digest the noble sentiments therein, and let us in our civil life improve ourselves by living up to, and obeying it as we did in the time of war:

Hear ye, 25th Army Corps, }  
ARMY OF THE JAMES. }  
IN THE FIELD, Va., Feb. 20, 1865.

Orders. In view of the circumstances under which this Corps was raised and filled, the peculiar claims of its individual members upon the justice and fair dealing of the prejudiced, and the regularity of the conduct of the troops, which deserve those equal rights that have been hitherto denied the majority, the Commanding General has been induced to adopt the 25th Army Corps as the distinctive badge.

Wherever danger has been found and glory to be won, the heroes who have fought for immortality have been distinguished by some emblem to which every victory added a new lustre. They looked upon their badge with pride, for to it they had given its fame. In the homes of smiling peace, it recalled the days of courageous endurance and the hours of deadly strife—and it sojourned the moment of death, for it was a symbol of a life of heroism and self denial. The poets still sing of the "Templars' Cross," the "Crescent," of the Turk, the "Chalice" of the hunted Christian, and the "White Plume" of Murat, that created the wave of valor, sweeping resistlessly to victory.

Soldiers: To you is given a chance, in this Spring Campaign, of making this badge immortal. Let history record that on the banks of the James, thirty thousand freemen, not only gained their own liberty, but shattered the prejudice of the world and gave to the land of their birth, Peace, Union and Glory.

GODFREY WEITZEL,

Major General Commanding

OFFICIAL. When we offered our services to the Union we had no military knowledge. We had to rely on such information as we attained in a few short weeks of camp life for a successful career as soldiers.

Comrades, fraternity is essential to success in all societies. Then let us be united.

Let officers and members fully realize their duty and their duty to the Union, and do their duty to the Union, for as faithful sentinels we stand on guard, as we were wont to do in the days of camp life, we shall be able to protect and advance every interest of ourselves and families.

I connected to serve as temporary president. I do not desire to be placed at the head of our permanent organization. Let us begin to think of one to lead, whom all will follow, for I am of the opinion that we can advance our organization better if we all pull together. I am satisfied to be a member. I went into the army as a private. I am willing to associate with my comrades now as a private. Let no dissension arise to divide us, but with unbroken front let us repel all attacks made against us, both as soldiers and citizens.

Col. J. S. W. Eagles was then introduced and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES:—You are aware that being preceded by so distinguished a speaker as our worthy president that it must place your humble servant in a somewhat embarrassing position. But good soldiers never refuse duty, and of course I must stand at my post.

All of my comrades are cognizant of the fact that on the commencement of the war it was given out by some of the white soldiers of the Union that this was a white man's war and a white man's fight. But God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform. God so ordered it that the white man could not preserve the Union, for Mr. President and Comrades, you who read the papers and heard the whispers of those dark days, can well remember that the Confederate forces were holding their own about as well as the Federal forces were. Yes, sir, the Union army would gain ground one day and lose it the next. One army was about as victorious as the other. But let's see what caused a turn of the tide. I say, comrades, what caused the tide of victory to turn in the Union's favor? Was it not that the great minds of the north were forced, by the reverses they were meeting daily, to assemble in council and decide that they needed help? Whose help did they call for? Why they called for the help of the colored volunteers. But there was some doubt in the minds of the northern statesmen and army officers as to whether the negro would fight. Well, they tried him. Now let's see whether he fought or not. What does our national cemeteries tell? Why are over 50,000 colored soldiers lying beneath the sod to-day? Why are their bones bleaching in the dust to night? For the colored men are enjoying to-day, Civil rights, political rights, soldiers' and sailors' rights, and religious rights; and we propose to protect those rights, let come what will or may. Let weak or woe, let us survive or perish, we will maintain those rights.

Yes, we say that they did fight, and we are not the only ones that say so. What did the southern people say after the war was over? This is what they said, "If we had only armed the negroes we might have gained our independence and slavery would have existed in the southern states a hundred years longer." But I doubt this very much, for while we were slaves we were not fools. Let us see whether they fought or not. How was it at Petersburg, New Market Heights, Fort Harrison, Fair Oaks, Deep Bottom, Fort Pillow, where they were butchered after they surrendered. At Fort Sumter where Sergeant Carney after being wounded dragging his leg after him said, "Boys the old flag has not been touched the dust yet." How was it at Fort Fisher, at Sugar Loaf and near Wilmington, at Northeast station, at Cox's Ferry and at Richmond, and hundreds of other places too numerous to mention now.

Freedom, we hear them cry. Freedom, or leave to die. They meant that word. Not as we do in party about. They will save their spirits out. Then we say, never in field or tent scorn the black regiment.

CAPT. GEO. E. BERDEN,

Secretary.

### Is Queen Victoria Mrs. Brown.

After all it would not be very strange if it should turn out that Queen Victoria was really married to the late John Brown. Widowed Queens are very much in the habit of doing that sort of thing. Napoleon I's Empress—Marie Louise—who had in her veins the proudest blood in Europe, with no intermingling of any stream less than royal for hundreds of years—took up with a German officer named Von Neipperg, whom she made major-domo of her palace, and after he had secured a divorce from his wife, married him moragically, and bore him several children. Queen Maria Christina, of Spain, after the death of her husband, Ferdinand VII, conceived a passion for a private in her Guards—an illiterate man named Ferdinand Munoz, whose parents kept a small tobacco shop in his native town. She was married to him secretly and bore him 10 children. Her daughter Isabella II, after sustaining tender relations with a number of distinguished men about her court, finally established a more permanent alliance with a peasant born man, who, it is believed, is the father of one or more of her later children, and still lives with her in her present abode in Paris, ostensibly as a major-domo of her household.

Queen Victoria is a Guelph. Through her veins runs—unrelieved by any higher or purer stream—the thick, muddy blood of that coarse fabled family. Despite her well ordered life, it does not seem possible that the great granddaughter of George II, the great-granddaughter of George III, the daughter of a man who lived the most of his life in concubinage, the niece of such men as William IV, and George IV, and the mother of Prince Albert Edward—could escape, if she were a legitimate child, having in her nature a predisposition to the lower and coarser elements of life, which would be likely to manifest itself in just such a union as this with a great, strong, two fisted fellow, who was constantly about and around her, carrying her back and forth between her carriage and house, and who, as she tells us in her book, frequently carried her pick-a-back across the streets they came to in their walks through the Scottish highlands.

Queens are but women after all, and Victoria is quite as likely as any other widow to think that to

Persevere In obstinate condescension is a course of impious subterfuge. It shows a will most incorrect to heaven, and that she was just as much entitled to have a male comforter to her declining days as any other lady of advanced years. She is entitled to great credit for having successfully contended against her hereditary tendencies as she has. We should not expect what would be a miracle of self-restraint in a descendant of the Georges.—Exchange.

### The Human Wolf.

The man who has no other vocation in life than to prey upon and defame his own species; who uses the talent and ability which God has given him to seduce and trap the unwary, leaving them scorned and loathed and cast as wrecks on life's tempest-tossed ocean; and who, if need be, will not hesitate to drap about him the holy mantle of Christ to accomplish his fiendish aims, and think it is no sacrilege.

Scientists are still putting forth theories regarding the recent red sunsets, but no satisfactory solution has been given. If the sun is modest enough to blush when he retires at dusk he should be accredited with the virtue he assumes, even if he possesses it not.

### City Items.

Mr. H. McL. Green, who has been quite sick, is on the streets again.

Ross & Lara wants 100 men at the Keystone quarry. See advertisement.

The best grade of peanuts were selling at \$1.60 per bushel in this market during the past week.

Mr. T. A. Darby and family, who have been spending several weeks with their relatives in Wilmington, have returned.

Dr. H. S. Norcum has returned home after an absence of some weeks.

Mr. Hardy Hicks, formerly of this city, but now of Morganton, drew \$2,000 in the Louisiana state lottery at his recent drawing.

At a meeting of the Wilmington Light Infantry, held a few nights since, it was decided to adopt the helmet prescribed for the State Guard.

Rev. A. M. Conway, of the First (colored) Baptist church, who has been quite sick, was sufficiently recovered to fill his pulpit on Sunday last.

There were six interments in the various cemeteries of the city during the week ending on Saturday last, of which four were white and two colored.

The brig O. G. Packard, lumber, valued at \$5,000, was towed by Kidder & Son were the shippers.

The store of Messrs. Lockhart & Croom, on South Front street, was broken open on Monday morning last, between midnight and day, and robbed of a considerable amount of groceries and provisions. No clue to the perpetrators.

This is Washington's birthday. Also the anniversary of the occupation of Wilmington by the Federal troops, which occurred on the 22d of February, 1865. The Wilmington Light Infantry will parade during the afternoon.

The steamer North State took her final departure for Georgia on Monday night last, where she has been purchased, and where she will hereafter be run, on the Altamaha river and its tributaries. Captain R. P. Addison, who is part owner, will have command of her.

The Young People's Association of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church gave a very pleasant entertainment at Rankin Hall, on Tuesday night last, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, addresses, recitations, etc. It was largely attended, and evidently appreciated.

Mr. Nathaniel R. Fowler, an old citizen of Wilmington, died in this city on Monday morning last, after a long illness, aged about 70 years. Mr. Fowler had been a great sufferer from a lingering disease and had long been confined to his house. He was greatly esteemed by those who knew him.

The Russian Barque Dagmar and the Norwegian Brig Tanager were cleared from this port on Saturday last, the former to Antwerp and the latter to Hull, England, with cargoes of naval stores valued at \$8,724. Messrs. Patterson, Downing & Co., and Robinson & King were the shippers.

Deputy Sheriff Geo. W. Murray left for Raleigh yesterday morning, having in his charge Gaston Davis, Boyser Davis and W. H. Gibson, all colored convicted at the late term of the Criminal Court and sentenced to the Penitentiary, the former for four years and the two latter five years each.

The Norwegian Barque Greif and Schr. Mary L. Dunn cleared from this port on Tuesday, the former for Rostock, Germany, and the latter for Bridgetown, Barbadoes, with cargoes of naval stores and lumber valued at \$6,899.77. The shippers were Messrs. E. Peschau & Westermann and Northrop & Cumming.

An attempt to rob the store on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, was frustrated Thursday night by two officers of the police force, who discovered the thief in the act of prying open a window with a chisel. He jumped a fence and fled precipitately, followed by the policemen, who gave him a long chase and fired two shots after him, but without effect.

The Howard Relief Fire Engine Company celebrated their 28th anniversary on Wednesday. Speeches were made by the Mayor, Chief of the Fire Department and others, and the exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The festivities wound up with a splendid collation and a trial of the engine in the afternoon and a ball at Germania Hall at night.

In the midst of the storm of Tuesday night, the alarm of fire was sounded and added to the feeling of uneasiness which prevailed. It was generally feared that a terrible conflagration was about to afflict the city, but it turned out to be nothing more serious than the burning of a large pile of dross back of Mr. Alfred Martin's distillery, on the west side of the river. The Little Giant engine was sent over, notwithstanding the roughness of the river, to prevent the fire from spreading. It made a big blaze and frightened people badly.

James DeBrah was shot, O. Poiss and John DeBrah were shot yesterday somewhere in

agent, was shot for the purchase of the Light Infantry, then presented by the state, and only adopted by their unit. On Wednesday he was shot on the central road near Wadesboro, where he was shot.

The body of a man was found on the river opposite Orange street, and was towed into the slip at the foot of Dock street. It was afterwards identified as that of a notorious individual who always styled himself as Annie Gaston, and who insisted upon dressing partly in the garb of a woman. He was well known about town, and was often a butt for the ridicule of the young people. He was missed from the house of Reuben McDonald, on Second street, about two weeks before the body was found. The remains were buried in Oak Grove cemetery.

### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Bank of New Hanover was held in this city on the 14th inst., when the following gentlemen were re-elected a Board Directors for the ensuing year: C. M. Stedman, G. W. Williams, W. L. Gore, D. MacRae, J. W. Atkinson, E. B. Borden, Isaac Bates, R. R. Redgers, J. A. Leak, H. Volders and F. Rheinsteint.

At an ensuing meeting of the Board of Directors the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Isaac Bates, President; G. W. Williams, Vice President; Stephen D. Ward, Treasurer; W. L. Smith, Jr., Cashier; B. G. Empie, Jr., Auditor; J. V. Grainger and W. R. Shaw, Clerks.

### A Small Fire.

On Monday morning last a shed on the premises attached to Messrs. Northrop & Cumming's mill was discovered to be on fire. The engines were quickly on the spot, but the flames had attained such a height on account of the inflammable character of the contents of the shed, that it was impossible to save it.

Capt. R. H. Beery and one compartment of the shed as a receptacle for his tools, blocks and tackle, &c., which were all burned. Messrs. Northrop & Cumming lost about \$250 or \$300 on the shed and the hay and straw, and Capt. Beery about \$150 in his tools, etc., upon which there was no insurance. The fire was supposed to have been caused by the negligence of some tramp who had stolen the night's lodgings in the shed.

### Tuesday's Storm.

This section was visited by a severe storm on Tuesday night last. Here the gale did no damage, and Smithville was also exempt in this particular. Up the Carolina Central road, however, there was not only a great loss in the way of property, but a fearful destruction of life. The cyclone prostrated everything in its course between Polkton and Hamlet, many houses and fences being blown down. Near Rockingham it blew down fifteen houses and killed twenty-three persons and wounded many more. Along the Pee Dee it is reported that several colored persons were killed. Near Lillington, in Harnett county, six persons are reported killed. At various points in South Carolina the destruction to property was very great and some lives were lost.

### The Lutheran Church and Its Pastor.

At the annual meeting of the congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, held a few evenings since, the following resolutions were passed by the body, endorsing in the strongest terms the able pastor, who is ministering to them in holy things:

"Resolved, That we as a congregation hereby offer our beloved pastor, Rev. F. W. E. Peschau, our heartfelt thanks for his earnest and prayerful devotion to his duty in preaching to us the true Gospel of our dear Saviour Jesus Christ.

"Resolved, That as he gives entire satisfaction to the whole congregation, it is the earnest desire that the friendly relations between pastor and congregation will continue to exist, and that the pastor and his beloved family will remain with us as long as he lives."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Elder—C. Schulz; Deacons—J. D. H. Klander and M. Rathjen; Trustees—H. Volders, C. VonKampen and J. W. Dula.

The attention of persons desirous of securing homes on easy terms is called to the advertisement of Mr. James Wilson, in another column.

"The Joys of Life," Emile Zola's new book, is in press and will be shortly published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is the great literary curiosity of the season, being a grand novel of passion, whose powerful interest lies in its truth and pathos. The heroine's experience, while fraught with sorrow, yet has its brightside, and throughout her career she fully realizes "The Joys of Life," from which circumstance the work takes its name.

Reputation with posterity has ever been esteemed one of the most powerful incentives to deeds of heroism; and one modern school of philosophy recognizes as the only true immortality that of the heroic action. If, however, the fabric of our civilization were seen to be tottering, it is plain that this particular stimulus to virtue would fail. But "Is our Civilization Perishable?" The question is asked in the North American Review for March, by Judge J. A. Jameson, who considers the several agencies by which the overthrow of the existing civilization might be effected. In the same number of the Review there is an article of extraordinary interest on "Agricultural Politics in England," by William E. Bear, editor of the Mark Lane Express. "A Defenceless Sea-board," by Gen. H. A. Smailley, is a description of the unprotected condition of the harbors and coast cities of the United States; and though the author employs none of the arts of the rhetorician, his statement cannot fail to awaken the people of this country to the importance of being in peace prepared for war. "Neither Genius nor Martyr," is the judgment pronounced upon the wife of Carlyle by Alice Hynemane Rhine, whose contribution to the Carlyle controversy is characterized by much force. In "The Story of a Nomination," W. O. Stoddard recounts the hitherto unpublished history of the means by which the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for a second presidential term was brought about. Other articles are "Literary Resurrectionists," by Charles T. Osgood; "How to Improve the Mississippi," by Robert S. Taylor; and "The Constitutional Right of Repudiation," by D. H. Chamberlain and John S. Wise. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

### Criminal Cases.

Since the last issue of our paper the following cases have been tried and disposed of by the Criminal Court, which adjourned on Monday last: State vs. John Fisher, larceny. Defendant submitted and was sentenced to the house of correction for six months. State vs. A. J. Craig, bigamy. Case continued. State vs. Edward Howell, false pretense. Defendant to pay costs. State vs. Frank Nixon, larceny. Defendant submitted and judgment was suspended on payment of costs. State vs. Ellen Watkins, larceny. Defendant submitted and judgment was suspended on the payment of costs. State vs. W. H. Gibson, false pretense. Defendant submitted and was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. State vs. W. Larkins, assault and battery. Defendant found guilty. State vs. W. Larkins, carrying a concealed weapon. Defendant submitted and was sentenced to the house of correction for three months. State vs. Walter Williams, larceny. Defendant recognized in the sum of \$50 with security for his appearance at the next term of the court. State vs. L. H. Hines, larceny. Dismissed; the prosecutor to pay the costs. State vs. John Giles, assault and battery. Defendant recognized in the sum of \$100 to appear at next term and pay half the costs. State vs. Stephen Livingston, larceny. Defendant submitted and judgment was suspended on the payment of costs. State vs. Boyser Davis, convicted of larceny. Defendant sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

### On Monday morning Mary Davis,

colored, charged with the murder of a small colored girl named Terrilla Flowers, of Columbus county, who had been living with her, was before Judge Meares on a writ of habeas corpus, upon an application for permission to give bail for her appearance at the next session of the Criminal Court. Messrs. Russell & Ricard and Marsden Bellamy appeared for the defense, and Mr. Solicitor Moore, assisted by Mr. J. T. Elliott, for the State. The application was granted and the amount of the bail fixed at \$300.

The Wilmington Light Infantry has been ordered out for parade on Monday next for regular annual inspection by Inspector General F. H. Cameron, of the State Guard, who has notified Capt. Beery that he will be here for that purpose.

### Arrest of a Robber.

Reuben, Thompson, colored, was arrested Monday night on the charge of breaking into and robbing the store of Mr. A. D. Ward, of Black River, Pendler county, on the 14th of February. The officers who who arrested him had a search warrant, and upon visiting his house in the neighborhood of Sixth and Harnett streets, all the stolen articles, with the exception of a double barrel gun, were found concealed in various places. Upon his first arrest he hailed a colored acquaintance named Robinson and requested him, which he thought would not be understood by the officers, to go to his home in advance of them and warn him of the approach of the officers, so they could conceal the goods.

Thompson had a preliminary examination before Mayor Hall on Wednesday morning, when Mr. Ward, who was in court, testified as to Thompson's presence in the neighborhood a few days preceding the robbery, and having been seen on the road to Wilmington the day after loaded down with bundles. He also identified the goods as his property. The accused man not being able to furnish the necessary bond in \$100 for his appearance at court, was committed to jail.

"May I ask you for the loan of a dollar?" inquired an impetuous acquaintance of Blossom. "You may, sir," was the frigid reply, "and if you hear anything from that one I lent you last Tuesday, I wish you'd let me know by telephone."—Burlington Free Press.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### Wanted,

100 GOOD QUARRY HANDS, FOR Government work at Keystone Quarries, on Cape Fear River, fourteen miles below Wilmington. ROSS & LARA, feb 22-4t

#### Auction Sale of Side Wheel Tug Boat

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Army Building, New York, Feb. 11, 1884. The undersigned will sell at public auction, in front of the U. S. Custom House, Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday, March 12, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, the U. S. Side Wheel Tug Boat "Henry Burden," No. 15, built in 1862, and in 1879, roughly overhauled and repaired. Her length is 134 feet, breadth 21 feet, depth 10.5 feet, and draft 10 feet. Her boiler was made by the Quintana Iron Works in 1879, and is in good condition. For further information apply at this office, or to Lieut. T. N. Bailey, Corps of Engineers, Charleston, S. C., or W. R. Curtis, Assistant Engineer, Savannah, Ga. C. A. GILMORE, feb 22-4t

#### Secure a Home on the

#### Installment Plan.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE on Castle Church, Nun, Ann, Orange, Chestnut, Walnut, Mulberry, Red Cross, Sixth, Seventh, Wilson, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Bay, Wood, Rankin, Charlotte, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Sts. Money loaned to those wishing to build. Apply to feb 22-ly JAMES WILSON.

#### Bargains in Shoes,

#### WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

#### Boots and Shoes

AND OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS ON MANY KINDS.

WOMEN'S MOROCCO SHOES AT \$1.25 and \$1.50, Worth \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Call early and get your Winter Shoes

from GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS,

108 North Front Street,

fy 13-4t.

#### COTTON PEES

#### COTTON GINS

BEST GOODS OF THE KIND MADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARANTEED.

TEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

WM. E. SPINGER & CO,

Successors to Jao, Dawson.

June 8-4t

#### A WEEK'S READING FREE!

FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.

Send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY,

The "Atlanta Constitution."

OUR THREE HUMOROUS WRITERS

"UNCLE REMUS," world-famous sketches of the old plantation darkey;

"BILL ARPS," humorous letters from the Home and Heart of the South;

"BETSY HAMILTON," adventures told in the "Cracker" dialect.

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Address "The Constitution," Atlanta, Ga.



## COALITION IN THE SOUTH.

Experience has demonstrated the power of coalition in the south. It is in this way more than any other that the issues and prejudices engendered between the sections by the war will be obliterated and put beyond the reach of possible future recall. Those who wish well for the country; those who are interested in its future prosperity, look to see the day that the memory of the war and its prejudices and bickerings will be at an end and these United States will stand united in sentiment and feeling as they are in name, in one harmonious union. To bring about this state of things should be the aim of every well wisher of the nation. The gradual allying with the Republican party of liberal men throughout the south will serve to weaken and eventually to break down the opposition to the Republican measures of peace and conciliation between the sections, and bring about that condition of internal peace which is so much to be hoped for. Only obstacle in the way of such an epoch in our country's history is the southern Bourbons, and if that disturbing element was at rest, there would be internal peace. In the north there is found peace in the east there is peace, in west there is peace. It is reserved for the south to continue to be the region of turmoil, race disturbances, bulldozed elections, intimidation and bloodshed, and all this is the work of the southern bourbon. For almost a century he has waged a continual war against liberty, toleration, freedom and free suffrage. Continually aping the manners of his ancestral party in France, claiming without any color of title either by descent or purchase superiority over his surrounding fellow-citizens. Waging the war of obstruction to every thought, idea and movement of a liberal or humane character, and keeping the southern section deprived of the capital, labor and enterprise so essential to its development. This is the result of the acts and prejudices of the southern bourbon. But the southern bourbon knows how to flee from the force of numbers; he likes his ease too much and his training has been such as to deprive him of any desire for considerable effort to obtain any particular end. Hence it is he will flee before either strong enemies or work, and he can therefore best be silenced by the force of enemies and the gradual steady work of energetic opponents. There are thousands of men in the south who vote with him that do not believe in him, that have no heart or sympathy in his principles. Thousands that believe in a Democracy that has its fundamental starting point in the established principle of an indissoluble union of states, but that have no stomach for the destructive freezing out policy of the southern bourbons. These belong in a coalition, and it is by coalition that their votes and sympathy can be secured for the national policy of the Republican party. The want of coalition leaves them with nowhere to go, and deprives them of concert and union, which weakens them and in many instances makes them half-hearted supporters of bourbon methods, simply for peace and security. These men should by coalition, and some concessions to their views, so far as the state is concerned, be secured for the general principles advocated and maintained by the Republican party. The result would be a weakening of the opposition to the Republican party in the south; would be a weakening of the bourbon strength; would cause a gradual wiping out of ideas, prejudices and feelings that deprive the south of a national character, and give it the sameness of the little manor or province of a Spanish grande, would be a breaking down of the barriers of intolerance and proscription that shut the south out from competition with the world in enterprise, manufactures and the employment of foreign capital, would gradually bring to the south internal peace and harmony, when ostracizing a man on account of his political faith and the bourbon diversion of "shooting niggers," as they call it, would be but a memory.

## DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN

## WHICH?

The time is rapidly nearing when the people of this country must consider with all earnestness the question as to the hands into which they will consign its government for the next four years.

They whose counsels and acts have always in our political history been for the worst; they whose voices have ever been raised for men and measures now condemned by all as unworthy and bad; they whose votes have never failed to be cast on the side of every contemplated wrong, injustice or baneful expediency, are now striving to make the people believe that this choice is a matter of little difference—that the two great parties are so nearly equal in merits that a vote one way or another is of little importance, and that fair play and the advisability of a change

indicates the wisdom of preferring the Democratic party.

This is always the policy of those who try to palm off the spurious and base upon the credulous.

The scheme of the sharper, the swindler and the counterfeit is always to make his victim believe that the sham or the counterfeit offered him is essentially the same as the genuine article he desires. Satan is forever trying to delude his dupes into the belief that there is no real substantial difference between virtue and vice—between honor and dishonor.

But there is all the difference in the world between Republicanism and Democracy. The lines of demarcation between them are deep and broad as a chasm. There is no excuse for any man putting them on the same level.

This need not refer to the principles advocated by either party. Professions of morality, decency, and elevated sentiments are just as cheap and easy for a party as for an individual, and count for as little when not accompanied by corresponding acts.

The Democratic party has rarely lacked a sufficiency of fine phrases and patriotic sentiments. Especially is this true when seeking votes. When confident of its hold on power, however, it drops the tiresome mask of hypocrisy, and reveals its sinister nature with brutal frankness.

Nor can the occasional nomination of a good man change the nature of the party. The best man in the Nation at the head of its ticket—tickets in every state and county in the country composed of exemplary men—can no more alter its nature than the Ethiopian can change his skin or the leopard his spots.

The reason lies much deeper than a mere difference between two classes of men who look at questions from different points of view.

The two parties represent the workings of long years of the principle of natural selection in politics.

Ever since its formation the Democratic party has drummed up its recruits among those who prefer hate and injustice to reason and humanity—who incline to dark ways and sinister methods rather than to open and honorable dealing; who resort to prejudice instead of thought; and who love trickery and cheating better than fairness and frankness.

Whoever was so filled with the cowardly craft that would not play false, and yet would wrongly win—whoever would oppress, would destroy, would defraud, would use red handed violence would juggle with the passions of the mob—whoever would crucify his every higher instinct and strangle every patriotic motive for personal or partisan motives, was bidden to enrol himself under its banners, and made at home in the congenial company to be found there.

Sixty years of industrious gathering of these into its ranks—60 years of premium-offering for every species of high-binding and Jeremy Diddlerism—60 years of cultivation of political bunco-steering and confidence-gaming, has made the Democratic party what it is—what it has been, and what it always will be.

It has made it the party that stole and plundered under Jackson; that reduced the country to bankruptcy under Van Buren; that tricked the Nation into a dishonorable war under Polk; that crushed its industries and produced a panic under Pierce and Buchanan, and that hurled it into a destructive civil war under the last Democratic President.

It has made it the party that fought four long years against the Nation's life, that resisted, with the savagery of the Turk and barbarian, the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of the negro; that by midnight violence and open day murder has torn the ballot out of the hands of millions of black fellow-citizens; that strove fiercely against the payment of the National debt and of pensions to the maimed defenders of the Union; that struggled to dishonor our national obligations, and rob the people by debasing their currency; that has bred Tweedism in New York, Butlerism in Massachusetts, Reputation in Virginia and Tennessee, seething corruption in Georgia and Alabama, misanthropic illiteracy in Kentucky, political terrorism in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and every form of lawlessness in Missouri.

It has made the party ready—eager even—for an alliance with any man or measure against which the best sense of the people revolts.

It has made it a party that never has been entrusted with power at any time or in any degree—in the Nation, in a state, a county or a city, but it has made a baleful use of that power, and injured and humiliated the community it controlled.

This is the history of the Democratic party. It does not avail to say in opposition to this that the mass of the Democrats are as honest and patriotic as any other body of our fellow-citizens. The fact remains all the time that it pursues power by the most objectionable methods, that it scruples at no form of wrong-doing to attain to power, and that when it gets power into its hands, it never fails to frightfully abuse it.

It matters very little that there is a certain proportion of good men in it.

As a party it has been most attractive and dangerous. It has been a party of steadily seeking to attract and attaching them to it has been a party what is, and it cannot be otherwise without total disintegration and formation around a new nucleus. No whitewashing over with new sets of "principles," no novelty in banners, or art in selecting figure-heads, will avail anything. Its history, its traditions, and the material of which it is composed itself, give it a character which is like the instincts of a wild animal, and is as unchangeable.

It will be inconceivable folly for any man to vote for the Democratic party under the delusion that it is different now from what it was 20 or 30 years ago, or that it will do better with the United States government than it has with that of the City of New York, or the southern states.

The party's constant boast is that it is the same everywhere, and never changes. This is the only true thing it says of itself.

The Republican party represents just the reverse of the Democratic. It represents the party for a pure Civil Service, for a pure patriotism, an advanced and a sure and an impartial justice to all men—everything in fact, that goes to elevate society, and provide good government. Undoubtedly it makes mistakes, and has in its ranks some bad men. But its face is always set in the right direction, and it struggles forward incessantly in the course of true progress.

A vote for it is always a vote for the best efforts, the best conceptions and the best men. A vote for the Democracy is always a vote for bad ideas, bad measures; and men who, if not bad in themselves, are made so by the overwhelming power of their associations.

## BISMARCK'S BLUNDERS.

The London Times has information that Prince Bismarck has returned to Washington the resolutions of condolence on Herr Lascher's death which recently passed the House of Representatives. We cannot conceive that this report is true. The German premier must have known that they were introduced by the Hon. Thomas P. Ochiltree, the distinguished Representative of the biggest congressional district in the biggest state in the Union and, according to his own account, the confidential adviser of the Czar, King Humbert, of Spain, Dom Pedro of Brazil, and King Victoria and King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands. To slight so prominent a statesman is to endanger the peace of Europe if not of the United States. Mr. Ochiltree was a gallant soldier of the late war. If Mr. Bismarck wants war he and Col. Ochiltree should be allowed to fight it out single handed, with, possibly, the help of an American hog.

The News of a few days since said in a straight face, that the approaching municipal elections would be the first political straw showing the direction of the wind, or words to that effect. Now such a declaration is supremely ridiculous. The municipal elections indeed! Does not the News and Observer know that every important town in this state has been cooked and gerrymandered by the legislature to insure Democratic government, let the election be what it may? Does it not know that the Republicans have been practically proscribed? Surely it does. Take the case for instance; there a Democratic vote of less than four hundred overrides a Republican vote of quite nine hundred. The same is true of Wilmington, Goldsboro, Raleigh and other leading towns in the state. How a journal can seemingly exult over such a disgraceful and shameful condition of affairs is a mystery. To call municipal elections in North Carolina the veriest shams, would be the word.—Statesville American.

## Suicide of a Man Who Stole an Engine.

Sometime in last January we gave an account of some unknown party stealing an engine from the depot in Hendersonville, and running it to Tryon City, in South Carolina, where the engine was reversed and abandoned. It ran back towards Hendersonville of its own accord, but getting out of water, exploded. It has been ascertained that the party who ran the engine was a man named James W. Walker, of Newberry, S. C. Walker went to Galveston, and one night last week ended his life in the Vaudeville theatre in that place. The Galveston News says that "Walker anticipated arrest and was continually on the alert. While in the Vaudeville last night he learned that Detective Hughes was in the building for some one, and went into the private box and remained there until the curtain was about falling on the last act. During the day he informed one of the female attaches of the theatre, with whom he was familiar, and vowed he would kill himself before he would be taken if an attempt was made to arrest him. The presumption is that the deceased concluded that the detective was after him, and seeing no way of escape, as the performance neared its close, put his purpose into execution. There was no one in the box but himself when the report of the pistol was heard."—Charlotte Observer.

El Mahdi may be a false prophet, but he seems to have the heaviest artillery on his side.

## A Growing Feeling.

Hon. J. K. Tucker, of Virginia, is quoted as saying that there is a growing feeling in Virginia for a high tariff and that it astonishes him. By "high" Mr. Tucker means a protective tariff. Mr. Tucker might have remarked, also, that this growing feeling is not confined to Virginia, but exists in a majority of the southern states, where any progress has been made in manufactures, or where any attention has been given to them. This is a fact which no one will now gainsay. To attribute this growing feeling to the teachings of protective newspapers, as some of the anti-protection journals do, is to greatly overrate the power of those papers, and to underestimate the intelligence of the people. This growing feeling is not to be attributed to that altogether, while doubtless it has had its influence by disseminating facts and figures for general information. But the people of the south, now embarked in new enterprises and looking to a grander future, in a material sense, have seen the benefits other sections have derived from a protective tariff in the past, and believe that if it has been instrumental in developing and enriching those sections, it may also be instrumental in building up our industries, and in elevating and enriching the south. As practical business men, from a business standpoint, discarding theories that have long since exploded, they propose to enjoy some of the benefits that others enjoyed so long, and to whose enrichment the people of the south, when she had few manufactures of her own, contributed millions of dollars annually. Here is the secret of this growing feeling, noted by Mr. Tucker, and we don't see why he or any one else should find cause for "astonishment" in it. It is simply a proof of the fact that level-headed, practical business sense is coming to the front, and that we who have been shaking the trees for others propose to have some of the fruit for ourselves.—Charlotte Observer.

We hear that the campaign in this state is to be carried on after the plan of that in Virginia last year. It would be well for our people to post themselves as to what that was and what that means, before they allow themselves to be excited and deceived by the office hunters. There was, perhaps, never a more reckless, bitter and unscrupulous campaign of bulldozing and bribery carried on in any state than that by the bourbons in Virginia last year, and its fruits have been damaging to the whole south. It was the spirit of revolution, of rule or ruin—the same spirit that characterized the secession leaders just before the late war—and the result to day is that the whole north and the right-thinking people of all sections are aroused and indignant at the violence and bloodshed which grew out of the campaign and disgraced Virginia. The blighting and evil fruits of this bitter campaign are to be seen in the fact that more than one-tenth of the great state of Virginia is now represented in her state senate, now in all seriousness, what is to be the outcome of such intolerance and bitterness? Can the bourbons hope to hold possession of the government of the south by such means? Will their bitterness not provoke resistance, retaliation, violence and bloodshed? Do they expect to preserve the peace and the good order of the country by such extremes? They must know that their extreme methods will not be long submitted to. Do they wish to provoke another war? That seems to be their purpose, rule or ruin, for they have adopted the same means to bring it about that was adopted by their predecessors just before the late horrible war. They cannot rule freemen by force, nor preserve the peace by violence. The sooner they learn this the better. If they persist in trying to get up another war, they will find that the masses of this country will not be led from their families and homes into the piraonies of army life, to fields of slaughter and bloody battles, because a few heartless adventurers wish to grow rich and enjoy the privilege of ruling the people. Even if the people of the south are unable to free themselves from the clutches of these desperate men, the north will not longer tolerate a solid south made so by violence and political persecution. Let the people check the fearful extremes in time.—Salem Observer.

Some few days since a Washington correspondent writing to some southern journal, said that every county in North Carolina was governed by officers appointed by the legislature. To this a bourbon paper in this state objects, and says the statement of the correspondent is a misrepresentation and calculated to mislead. How can this be so, when every man in this state knows that every county in North Carolina is governed by Democratic magistrates appointed by the legislature; these magistrates elect the county commissioners, who in turn appoint appraisers of property, levy the tax, appoint registrars and inspectors of elections and look after the matters of the county, which matters they sometimes get inextricably mixed up with their own personal affairs and interests. This is all wrong and an outrage upon the rights of the people, who have no more voice in the selection of their rulers and masters—for they are not servants owing no responsibility to the people—than they have in the election of members of Parliament. It is no wonder that the bourbons are thin-skinned on this subject and wince when it is alluded to. The system of county government that obtains in North Carolina is an outrage upon the people and a disgrace to the state.—Statesville American.

## Establish a Good Reputation.

In the character of a person who follows any line of trade, or who lives by an occupation that brings him in daily contact with the business community, there is no trait that commands him more, nor quality that will secure him such good advantages in business, as a disposition to be punctual in all his transactions. A man whose appointment to meet you at noon is equivalent to a meeting at 12 o'clock sharp, or one whom you always find waiting and ready to pay a bill promptly at the time agreed upon, not only wins respect and confidence, but challenges your admiration.

Such men are sought after; their patronage is desirable; they are the men who will prosper, whose business will increase and it is they who will be the solid and influential men of a few years hence. If you would be one of them, study closely their habits and learn how carefully their plans are laid and with what unvarying precision they are executed.

We all know how annoying, troublesome and offensive it is to be repeatedly and coolly asked to "call to-morrow," then it is "come again," next it is "I'm too busy to day," next it is "sorry, but we have a heavy payment to meet to-day," and often, too, are all these excuses pleaded when the few dollars at stake could just as well as not be paid instantly and thus save debtor and creditor much valuable time, etc.

The man who has established a reputation of having always paid his bills on first presentation of the same has a fortune in his good name and can negotiate for credit more successfully than a millionaire who is close, unreliable in his promises to pay promptly.

Some men acquire a competence and a few accumulate fortunes by daring speculations, but those who enjoy the greatest amount of public confidence and who are regarded as the best and safest men to deal with, are those who are mindful of the least obligations, and prompt in all things.

It is a subject that is worthy of careful consideration, and no one who wishes for even moderate success can afford to disregard the importance of punctuality. It is the life blood of a successful business career and a large per cent. of failures can be traced directly to neglect of this important principle. In our dealings with business men and women, close observation proves invariably that those who are punctual and have least occasion for complaining. These facts should lead every intelligent person to reflect. There is no subject more deserving of attention and none that could be studied with greater profit.

It appears that in the extradition treaty with Mexico, there is a clause providing that neither government shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the terms of the treaty. This clause has caused embarrassment to both governments, and very naturally, since it must constantly happen that one or the other is required, in the plain interests of justice, to do the thing which the treaty declares by implication shall not be done. Most of the trouble with Mexico grows out of frontier disputes and offences. There are and long have been a great many very bad characters belonging to both countries hovering about the border. These people make raids across the frontier either way, and out of these raids spring demands for extradition. Now it is certain that both the governments would be quite willing to give up their border ruffians for punishment by the country whose laws they have broken, and that such mutual extradition would have a wholesome influence in reforming frontier lawlessness. But the extradition treaty steps in and really has the effect of creating a sort of neutral territory where the worst thieves and murderers from both countries can not only live unmolested, but can establish a basis of operations against American and Mexican settlers and producers. It is obvious that this is a case for congressional action, and that if it is not altogether safe to withdraw the embarrassing provision in the treaty, some special provision of a supplementary character should be inserted in the instrument, enabling the respective governments to further the cause of justice, and give some protection to the law abiding frontier inhabitants, by surrendering border criminals whenever satisfactory representations are made by the government requesting the extradition.

It is told of Victor Hugo that he once figured as a theater scene painter. It was at the Comedie Francaise, at the first performance of "Lucretia Borgia." Hugo had not noticed the scenery before, and now, just as the curtain was about to rise on the second act, he, looking about the stage to see that all was well, discovered that the secret door in the wall through which Gennaro escapes had been made anything but secret, being surrounded with a rich ornamentation. "Hold the curtain," he cried. "This is infamously absurd! Call the scene painter! But that worthy was not to be found, and the audience grew impatient at the long entr'acte. "Then give me a paint pot and brush, quick!" and the illustrious hand that had penned the drama quickly repainted the scenery, and the only harm done was that Lucretia and Gennaro got some fresh paint on their hands and costumes.

## The Advantages of Education.

"What we want in this here curriculum," said an Arkansas school director, "are edycation. Some time ago, when I didn't know nothin', I was looked down on, but now look at me. Been indicted for forgin' a check."—Arkansaw Traveller.

## What Dyspepsia Does.

It causes grievous pains by day and frightful dreams by night. It destroys the pleasure of a good dinner.

It sours the disposition and makes its victim cross and petulant.

It makes the breath bad, the eyes leaden, and the skin sallow.

It makes the appetite capricious and unreasonable.

It causes constant grumbling and complaining.

WHAT "BROWN'S IRON BITTERS" DOES.

It invigorates the weakened stomach, and enables it to digest.

It promotes the enjoyment of a hearty meal.

It enriches the blood, improves the liver, and cheers the mind.

It purifies the breath, clears the eyesight, and makes the skin healthy.

It brings a regular and healthy desire for food at proper times.

Your Druggist sells BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

## Phil Sheridan's Saddle.

"Look here, Mr. Sheridan, I don't see how you can give this saddle up. It seems to me that if one of my boys had played such a great part in the war, and had made such a famous ride on this saddle as Phil did no money would buy it of me."

"Well, captain, I'll tell you how that is," said the old gentleman, quickly and proudly enough. "I did feel mighty proud and glad when I heard that my Phil was doing his duty so nobly. But I never cared about his promotions, nor about any of the fine stories or that poem about his ride. It would have hurt me terribly to have known that my boy had skulked or played the coward, or shunned any duty, but it never mattered to me whether people lionized him or not. As for his old hats and clothes and swords and that old saddle, I don't care anything about them. The black mare was a good animal as long as she lasted; but if you want her old saddle, why just take it along. You're welcome to it."

"This is the way," concluded Captain Greiner, "that I came into possession of Gen. Sheridan's saddle, and is the accident that led to its eventually getting into the flag and relic room in the state house. Perhaps it isn't here now, for I saw it again this summer over at the G. A. R. reunion at Zanesville. But I shouldered the old saddle and marched off. I couldn't help but think that, after all the old man was right. The only concern any soldier's friends ever ought to have is as to whether he is doing his whole duty. The tinsel and fame amount to nothing."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Cosmism.

A London letter to the Boston Advertiser has this: A few weeks ago a man refused to take an oath as a witness in one of the London police courts on the ground that he was a "Cosmist." It has been a programme of this latest of the religious and semi-religious bodies that are so numerous in this country, and I reproduce its principal points for the benefit of any who are seeking for a new religion. The motto of the Cosmists is, "Deeds, not creeds;" the principle, the service of humanity is the supreme duty. The design of Cosmism is to join all men and women into one family, in which the principle of equality, together with that of brotherly love (that is, love of the human race) is the predominant one, and the moral and material welfare of all the sole aim and purpose." The Cosmists are enjoined to act as follows: To give one another encouragement and aid, both material and moral. To cultivate all their faculties. To contemplate all mankind as brethren. To be courteous and forgiving to each and all. To practice charity without publicity or ostentation. There is nothing very new in these ideas, but they show how dissatisfied many are with our existing civilization; and as such they may be recorded as among a curious phenomena of curious age.

## His Brother had the Ice.

"Now," said the drummer number one, as the train pulled out of Pittsburgh, "I have a bottle of whiskey. Let's sit down and have a real good time. I only wish we had sugar and ice; we could have some toddy."

"I've some sugar," said drummer number two, unstrapping his valise.

"And my brother has some ice," said drummer number three; "he's in the baggage car. I'll just jump in and get some," and he did.

The toddy was brewed and re-brewed. The whiskey bottle was a large one, the supply of sugar seemed inexhaustible, and drummer number three made as many visits to the baggage car as the occasion demanded.

However, just as they were all feeling good, and were about to compound a farewell drink, number three returned empty handed. "Very sorry, boys," he remarked, "but the baggage man says if I take any more ice off my brother he won't keep."—The Judge.

A party of American travelers were on the railroad platform at Heidelberg. One of the travelers happened to crowd a Heidelberg student, when he drew himself up, scowled pompously, and said: "Sir, you are crowding; keep back, sir!" "Don't you like it, sonny?" asked the American. "Sir!" scowled the student, "allow me to tell you, sir, that I am at your service at any time and place." "Oh, you are at my service, are you?" said the American. "Then just carry this satchel to the hotel for me!"—Puck.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

## His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's SAFE CURE, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE CURE and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dumb and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room for doubt that Mr. St. H. Warner has taken upon one of these happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

*Dio Lewis*

## Dismal Swamp Lottery Company

OF

Norfolk, Virginia.

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and is a lottery which has been fairly tested before the Court. The object in view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, a most important public work, connecting the waters of Virginia and North Carolina. Only

25,000 Tickets

are to be sold, with

356 PRIZES,

aggregating

\$13,050.

Each Drawing has secured added confidence, and they will be made regularly upon the THIRD THURSDAY of each month, before the public, and under the supervision of duly authorized commissioners. For the 21st February, 1884, Class D is presented with the following

SCHEME:

Capital Prize \$5,000.

1 Prize of \$5,000	18,000	\$5,000
1 do 1,500	18,000	1,500
1 do 1,000	18,000	1,000
1 do 500	18,000	500
1 do 200	18,000	200
1 do 100	18,000	100
1 do 50	18,000	50
1 do 25	18,000	25
1 do 10	18,000	10
1 do 5	18,000	5
1 do 2	18,000	2
1 do 1	18,000	1

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 of \$500	\$450
9 of 250	225
9 of 100	90
9 of 50	45
9 of 25	22.50
9 of 10	9.00
9 of 5	4.50
9 of 2	1.80
9 of 1	.90

356 Prizes, Distributing \$13,050.

Tickets only \$1.00.

Plan of Lottery similar to that of Louisiana Company.

J. B. HORBACH, Manager.

Application for club rates, or for information upon any other business, should be plainly written, giving State, county and town of writer. Remittances should be sent by Express rather than by P. O. money orders or registered letters. Express charges upon \$5 and larger sums will be paid by the company. Address plainly,

J. P. HORBACH, Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the sale of Tickets required throughout the State. Address applications as above.

The undersigned supervised the Drawing Class D, on the 7th January, 1884, of the Dismal Swamp Lottery Company, and certify that it was conducted with strict fairness to all interests.

GEO. T. ROGERS, CAAS, PICKETT, Commissioners.

pt 11-17

## BROWN &amp; PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND

Shaving Saloon, No. 22 North Front Street;

Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual.

Give us a call m19-17

## Have You Seen Them?

IF NOT, TAKE A LOOK AT OUR NEW and complete stock of Browsers, Buggies, Carriages, Road and Carry Wagons, Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Shawl Straps, &c. sept-17

## Butter Lard and Meat.

50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER.

200 do do LARD.

225 Boxes MEAT.

50 Boxes CHEESE.

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

B. F. Sparkman,

TONSorial ARTIST,

FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA.

Good, easy shave and hair cut in latest style. Perfect satisfaction given. Special attention paid to



## THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1884.

## The Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"The principal actor in all the proceedings has been Charles T. Howard, an old lottery man, who was about 20 years ago the agent in New Orleans of the Kentucky Lottery people. The firm employing him was that of G. H. & Co. They thought they saw a better outlook in Louisiana, and sought to improve the opportunity. In 1866 the proposition was made to apply to the Louisiana Legislature for a lottery grant, and Murray & Co. began its work. The outcome was rather slower than might have been expected, and the scheme did not get legal sanction until two years later. The legislature met in the summer of 1868. Howard telegraphed to Murray & Co., asking for funds so that he could procure the grant. He was sent nearly \$50,000. Howard's work was of a peculiar kind. The Legislature of the state consists of two houses, as is customary. The lower house was secured by the simple process of making a tally and paying a sufficient number of legislators at the rate of \$100 per head. Among the members of the upper house, or Senate, of the state \$50,000 of the lottery stock was distributed. The measure was passed by the Legislature and became a law, although without the approval of Gov. Warmoth.

Having succeeded so well, Howard went in for a stroke of business on his own account, and aimed at controlling and working the lottery scheme for himself and a few of his associates only. He took with him C. H. Murray, Z. E. Simmons, and John A. Morris. Some of his other partners in the scheme were "frozen out," and others managed to get a little slice only by threats of legal proceedings. The lottery company was by the law obliged to have \$100,000 subscribed and paid up before beginning its nefarious business. The money was not forthcoming, however, and the concern again resorted to a subterfuge. Murray brought down to New Orleans a check for the amount, and handed it to Howard in December, 1868. The check was immediately returned to the giver, who took it back with him. It was never used and never collected, as records still extant show.

Without waiting for even this pretended compliance with the law, the concern assumed to organize on Aug. 26, 1868. Howard and his partners made themselves respectively President and Directors of the company and immediately contracted with themselves to run the business for 50 per cent. of the profit. The other 50 per cent. were to go to the stockholders. Their way of making stockholders was rather unique. They made the capital \$1,000,000. Of this, \$500,000 of stock was divided equally among Howard, Murray, Simmons, and Morris. The remaining \$500,000 was divided among the corporations, Howard and Murray taking a second slice in that capacity. The business of bleeding the community was begun in January, 1869, and has continued uninterruptedly ever since. Legislative and other bribery has been resorted to from time to time to avert any intermeddling, and, in 1877, when the Kellogg and Nicholls I. legislatures were waiting for the supremacy, the lottery company entered the breach by paying the members of the former and enabling the latter to continue.

The year 1879 brought about the first setback to the company. The Legislature, stung to the quick by the prevailing corruption and demoralization, passed an act in March of that year abolishing the lottery company and making it a penal offense to sell its tickets. The act wiped the company out of any legal existence, it had over had. Thereafter it was completely dissolved, and all the powers it could claim under the charter of 1868 were demolished. Too much money, however, was involved, and the lottery managers, no longer with a legal incorporation, tried to save their privileges. Pretending not to have been wiped out, and alleging an unwillingness to die, the old officers of the corporation brought suit in their own names against the state officers, alleging that the charter of the company was a contract which could not be broken. The suit was brought simply as a pretext, and was never pushed to a conclusion. It was an action by Howard and Morris, in the nature of a bill of equity, and was begun in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Billings presiding. This precious bill was filed on April 1, 1879. Issue was never joined in it, no answer was ever put in, and after serving its purpose the case was quietly discontinued on Nov. 1, 1880. In the meantime, however, soon after the proceeding was begun, a temporary injunction was obtained, during the pendency of the suit merely. The merits and the facts of the case were never tried.

A convention was held in the summer of 1879 for the purpose of drafting a new constitution for the state of Louisiana. A constitution was drafted denouncing the vice of gambling, among other things. The agents of the Louisiana Lottery Company were on the floor of the convention, and strove to accomplish by a constitutional enactment what they had lost by the action of the Legislature. The decision of Judge Billings granting a temporary injunction was something new and not understood. The lottery managers falsely stated that the Federal court had decided the repealing act of 1879 to be unconstitutional, and had held the charter of 1868 to be a valid and binding contract on the state. Acting on this misstatement, the Constitutional

Convention inserted a provision giving the General Assembly of the state a general authority to grant lottery charters, provided each charter was paid for at the rate of \$40,000 per year, and adding:

"The \$40,000 per annum now provided by law to be paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company, according to the provision of its charters granted in the year 1876, shall belong to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans and the charter of said company is recognized as a contract binding on said state for the period therein specified, except its monopoly clause," &c.

This blunder, which the convention was swindled into making, crept in when the constitution was adopted in December, 1879, although in the meantime, the supreme court of the United States decided in a similar case from Mississippi that a law like the repealing act of 1879 was unconstitutional, and that consequently Judge Billings was in error in granting his preliminary injunction. Even without this decision, however, the lottery company had no existence and could not be given one by constitutional clause. It was dead more than nine months before the adoption of the new constitution, and that instrument could not give it life. This is particularly the case in view of a provision in the said constitution declaring that the repeal of a repealing act did not revive the former law unless that was expressly re-enacted in terms. No one of the state officers or local prosecutors here has yet dared to take advantage of the fact to proceed against the company.—*Agents Herald.*

Last week one of those smart Alexanders called at this office and stated briefly but grammatically that he wanted to take editorial charge of the paper. We told him firmly, "No." "What! is there no opening for a man of vim and brains?" "Yes, sir," said we. "Where?" said he. "Why, there, sir, the door."—*Chicago Eye.*

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